NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO Disappearance of the Cholera-The Prest-

dency-Gen Arista-Meeting of Congress-Distress in the Treasury-The Tehnantepec Route-New American Minister-Tue Newspapers - A Miracie - Financial Project, &c. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Mexico, Tuesday, August 13, 1850.

Mesers, Greeley & McEleuth:

Since the date of my last, nothing of very great interest has occurred. The Cholera has at length disspeared from the City, after about one handred days' duration, having swept off from 15,000 to 18,000 of its inhabitants. The gates of the public burying grounds have been closed; one of the Theaters has been reopened by the Mosplaiser Troupe; new faces are seen in the streets ; families are returning from their temporary absence; the streets and public pleasure grounds begin to assume a more cheerful aspect, and we hope soon to see business and pleasure revive.

From all accounts, the sffairs of the country are in a sad condition, but it is believed by many, and hoped by all, that a better state of things will take place, on the change about to occur in the Admin istration. On the beneficial measures expected to be taken in consequence, depende, in the opinion of all, the future weifare of this Republic. All feel the necessity of something important being done to arrest the general downward tendency existing here, but they are divided as to what those men sures shall be-and the result is, nothing is done.

It is an extraordinary fact, that, comparatively speaking, this country has never, at any of the distressing periods of its history, produced a man with capacity sufficient to provide for their exignacios-We do not know the precise epoch when it is nocessary for such great minds to manifest themselves, but it appears to me the time is not distant when History will have to record such a fact, or be silent forever. The attention of all is now dire sted to Gen. Arista. He is supposed to possess the most liberal mind, and will donotiess take prompt and efficient measures for the prosperity of his country. He is a stern, severe man, possessing sound common sense; but whether be has the wis dom necessary to direct, as he has the will to improve it, is doubtful. One thing is certain, how ever-should the country not prosper under his administration, it will rapidly degenerate; that's all.

You will perceive I write under the conviction that he will be elected-and such is the general opinion. The mass of the people do not even think of the election, and the few that do view the event

The opinion is somewhat prevalent that a Revoion is at hand, but I feel assured of the contrary, as the people know that nothing has been gained by them -not even by those who have spent thou sands out of their own pockets for such purposes. It is said, however, that an attempt at a Revolution was made in this City some days ago, but it is denied; yet it is certain that about half a dozon Colonels, and as many Captains, have been dis patched to different parts of the country; and a body of 60 soldiers has been divided and sent to different places. No doubt General Arista will clear out of this City all officers and troops that may not be favorably disposed toward himse f and the actual Government.

Coppress was at last duly installed on the Sth inst. The President delivered a short speech, as is customary, and, among other things, urged them to take prompt measures to provide for the exigen cies of the public Treasury, as also to remedy some other existing evils. The Chairman replied, and paid but little attention to what the Presi jent had said, assuring him, in general terms, of the patriotism of the Congress, &c. &: They have been five

said, assuring him, in general terms, of the patriolism of the Congress, &c. &2. They have been five days in session, but nothing has been done.

Some days before the aberting of Congress, Mr. Payno, the Minister of Finance, published a statement of what he had done intended for the Congress, of course, since he took charge of that odice; it routines nothing of much importance, but shows a meisucholy state of adors for a country like whis, abouncing in resources. It appears he found \$9,000 in the treasury when he categor the department, he succeeded in borrowing from various persons \$200,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per month, by means of which he made out to supply the wants of the treasury up to that time; he stated that in some instances persons dependent on the treasury had not the means to bury their friends or relations, who were victims of cholers, in consequence of which the interment of them was delayed until he could supply them with a sufficient amount, and he was thus forced to have recourse to borrowing—This, with a few official notes directed to the Administrators of the Custom Houses, cautioning them against all dishonesty or carefessiness in their departments, was about all he has done, or could do, in the absence of the Congress.

egainst all dishonesty of the construction of the partition of the Congress.

The publication of the Tehnantepee business caused a good ceal of excitement an isome alarm here at first, but the papers have consect to mention it, and little will be said on the subject notif the question of its ranification comes up in this Congress; and not with standing it would be a great becefit to this country, it will mest with great opposition from the blunder that was committed in it, a blunder which shows the complete ignorance of the prople of both nations. Inter to the article providing for the protection of the Company, in case of necessity, by means of a military force of the United States; not with tanding its being left at the option of the Mexican Givernment to request it of the United States, there appears to this people to be some other design concealed in the provision. al pride, as it appears to infer an incapacity to re-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X.....NO. 2923.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

spect the rights of others, even when granted by themselves. It is well known that so far as the people are con-

It is well known that so far as the people are con-cerned they are peaceable and harmless; it is also well known (at least ought to be known by any who have been any length of time among these people) that a body of foreigners, such as I suppose would come to work on the road or canal, would compose a force sufficient to protect themselves and the Company's rights, should there be an attempt made to molest them; beside, the dread these people would have of such a body of foreigners, would be of itself sufficient to keep them at a distance, sup-posing for a moment they were isoticed to trable of itself sufficient to keep them at a distance, sup-posing for a moment they were iscinced to trable them; and as to the revolutions that may the place in this country having any effect on the com-pletion of the communication when once begun, is not worth a moment's reflection.

I am certain that if that provision be not ex-punged from the treaty, it will not be ratified by Mexico, and I regret to say, the prospect of suc-cess has been much injured by even naming such a subject.

The last accounts from the interior are by no means pleasant; disorder and discontent appear to prevail. The Indians continue their depredations on the frontiers. They appear to consider the haci-endas their own, and the right to do just as they

ends their own, and the right to do just as they please scems to have been conceded them.

The mining interests are still looking up. The mines in Chansjanto continue in a beautiful state, the weekly sales of ore of Santa Lucia (in the immediate vicinity of La Luco) amounting in from \$68,000 to \$70,000 a week. In the past year over \$8,000,000 were coined in Guanajusto alone, and had there been room in the mint they could have coined \$10,000,000, and the whole products of the mines last year exceeded those of the most productive wear during the dominion of the Scanlards.

mines last year exceeded those of the most productive year during the dominion of the Spaniards. We do not know whether the resignation of Mr. Rosas, Mexican minister at Washington, has been accepted, but we presume it will be. The post has been offered to Mr. Oligaibel, who was Governor of the State of Mexico during the occupation of this city by the American Army. He is a senator, and a lawyer by profession. He has a most amiable family. His daughters are considered the beauties of Mexico, and truly none can be more accomplished in their deportment. Suld he ac

beauties of Mexico, and truly none can be more accomplished in their deportment. — and he accept the appoint near, the Mexican laces at least will be deservedly and well represented.

Gen. Bustamente has been appointed President of the Supreme Tribunal of War, in consequence of the death of Gen. Fillisola.

Gen Remulo de la Vega has been appointed "commandante general," of the district of Mexico, in place of Gen. Quiano, whose illness prevents his continuance in office.

Gen Peña y Barragan died in Puebla on the 24

Gen Pena y Barragan died in Puebla on the 24

Gen Pena y Barragan died in Paesia on the 2a inst. The grand religious colebration I mentioned in my last, did not take place. I suppose the fervor had begun to cool, as it appeared impossible such a state of excitement could continue long.

The "Monilor" was under the necessity of reducing the size of its sheet for eight days, in consequence of a sirike of the workmen attached to its office, but it has again resumed its former size, tinues its crusade (moderately however)

and continues its crusade (moderately however) against the clergy.

The "Democrata" has been discontinued. This was one of eight papers that sigued a violent protest against the election of Arista. The opposition papers have almost ceused to oppose his election. El Suje almost contents itself with barely nominating Gomer Pedraza.

I noticed not long since, an account in one of the papers of the breaking out of the cholera in a reighboring village, and after four days duration, the patron saint in the church (a wax figure) was seen to weep, upon which the magistrate and most of the people ran to the church to behold the miracle, and with bits of cotton caught the precious tears as they rolled down the venerable face, from which time, we are told, the cholera ceased its ravages, and soon disappeared; truly may they say.

"non fecit taltier omnia nations."

On Saturday, 11th inst. M. Payno presented his financial project to the Congress. This is a very lengthy document, giving a complete statement of the condition of the financial affairs of the country, its resources, etc. and plans for obtaining a better revenue, as also for re-adjing many existing evolution to the conditions.

its resources, etc. and plans for obtaining a obtaining a obtaining a receive the solution of the solution of the length of this document, and the shortness of time allowed me, prevents any attempt at giving you a proper idea of it at present. This will be the first business attended to by the Congress.

Respectfully yours.

Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and

Dumb.

A Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb in the United States was called to meet in this City last summer, but was deferred on account of the prevailing epidemic. The subjoined Call was issued for this purpose in June, 1849, and renewed in March last for the present year, with an additional intimation of the time and place designated for the Covention. A number of delegates from different sections of the Union having accord. ingly assembled, the Convention was opened yesterday morning at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Fiftieth at Between thirty and forty delegates were present from seven institutions in the States of Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania. North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana and Illinois. The sessions will continue through to-day and perhaps to-morrow and promises to be of great interest and

The Call for the Convention sets forth, in a few words, the important objects sought to be obtained by this assemblage. It is as follows:

by this assemblage. It is as follows:

Institution for the Dear and Dune, and Rew York, June 125, 1843.

Dear Sir — For the information of some who may receive this leaver, it is proper to state test, on the 274 of April last, at the request of our Associate in the department of instruction in this institution, a Circular was addressed by us to each of the Institutions of the American Institutions for the Deaf and Dune in respect to bonding a Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf and Dune in this country.

Responses to the questions proposed have us in received from forty Institutions, including our own, and the sum of their rop less to as follows:

including our own, and the sum of their rep les is as for-lows:—

All regard such a Convention as desirable. A majority of the Lauractors and the representatives of the greatest num-ber of Institutions deem it practically to hold it the present year, and agree in ang resting that it be hold in the mount of Angust, in the clay of Now-York and secalist, and ar-rangements used for it, by the algoes of the Gircuiar above mentioned. All are in favor of extending the livitation to former instructors and several suggest that the Directors and Trustors of our Institutions be also in-vited.

omrilance with the wish thus expressed, the under In compliance with the wish thus expressed, the underspired feel bound to process without further delay, to call
a Convention of the present and former instructors of the
Draft and Dumb to this country. We also include in the
invitation, having no doubt that it will meet the wholes of
the finantifictors generally, and add essentiately to the intercess of the Convention, all the Trustees and Directors of
American Institutions for the Dea's and Dumb, and those
State Utilities of the Legitlative appropriations for indigent deal mutes in their respective States.

In the hance of our feiling laboration to dealmate education in this country, the understigned, wousi,
the effect, and fally invite you to attend a Convention to
meet at the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
on We desender, the 19th day of Angust next, at ten o'clock
A. M.

ment at the Now York Institution for the Oost and Damb, on Widnesday, the 19th day of Angust to XI, at the officient A.

The Exercises will be determined by a Committee to be appointed by the Convention. They will proposely, as so gave of by different Institutions, countries of a free intercharge of views an topics recating to the Deaf and Damb; declarations, Reports of Committees on studies assigned, sic. Willyon, Sir. be so kind as to prepare a paper on such unbiect as you may think appeoples to see presented by yourself to the Convention at that time, or for warded for their use in case of your assence.

We will, in conclusion, express our earnest dears i that you will, in foreithe, be present at this Convention, and we are happy to and that the Sourd o Directors of this featility in having given their bearty concurrence in this featility have suttorized the Committee of Arrangements to offer the heap talking of the leasthatten to all the Members of the Convention.

The meeting of yesterday having been called to order by Dr. HARVEY P. PEET, Principal of the New-York Institution, Gen. PROSPER M. WET-MONE was chosen Chairman and Mr. Toomas Gal paudet Secretary pro tem. A Committee of Five was appointed to nominate permanent Officers of the Convention, and subsequently reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were elected

Pret New York; Joshus Preter, Pa. J. S. Brown, Ind.; very fine time at their last meeting, almost coming Secretaries. L. H. Woodraff Gons; J. L. Pees, N. York.

The following is a list of the Dulegates present: From the Jan. Arylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Harf-ford, Conn.—Ber. Wm. H. Turner, Messra, L. H. Wood-ing, W. Whi on and Ser. Samuel Porter.

Berj D. Petergjiand J. Mooni From the Preneplands Institution.—Messra, J. Poster, Berj D. Petergjiand J. Mooni From the Indiana Santitution.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Saper.

In sections.

From the Illimeter Scoti'ution.—Mr. Thomas Officer, Printipal and N. M. Tourn
From the North Carolina Institution.—Mr. William D.
Cooke, Principal
From the Georgia Institution.—Mr. O. P. Fannin, Principal

From the Georgia Institution—Mr. O. P. Famin, Principal

From the New-York Institution—H. P. Peet, LL. D.

Frest, of the Institution—O. E. Battlett, J. A. Cory, O. W. Morris, J. Van Newrand, Thomas Tailandet, J.

S. Peet, E. Feet, and J. H. Besedict, site, P. M. Weimere, Ist Vice Fresident of the New-York Inst., Hon. J.

W. Beekman, J. C. Green, E.g. Rev. O. T. Bedolf, Israel, R. assil E.q. and Shepherd Kospp, E.q. members of the Board of Directors.

Hon Christopher Morgan, Secretary of the State of N. T. and Supermisencent o Common Schools.

Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, D. D. of New-ra, N. J. Rev. J.

B. Pfilingell, of Essex, Conn., G. D. Loring of Baston, and J. R. Burnet of N. J. former Lastructors of the Deal and Dumb.

Prayer was offered by Ray, G. T. Bangett, and

and Dumb.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. T. Bedell, and the Convention then proceeded to business.

An interesting and valuable Memoir on the history of efforts for the instruction at the Deaf and Dumb in ancient times, was read by Dr. Peer. It was of considerable length and presented a series of facts of general intorest. We presume it will be published under the direction of the Convention. Hev. W.M. W. Tunese, from the Institution at Hartford followed with remonstration on the Convention. Hev. Wm. W. Tunerr, from the Institution at Hartford, followed with some observations on the degree of reliance proper to be given to the ancient records. He was dubious as to the correctness of the observations on this subject. Dr. Pær rejoined that he had not felt as liberty to discredit it estatements, though he was disposed to receive them with large allowance. The results detailed are very curious, showing the success of the earlier afferts to communicate ideas to those apparently deprived of the senses of speech and bearing though in many of the cases, according to the theory advanced by Mr. Tuners, and austained by him in a number of instances which he adduced from his own experience, the deprivation was pos-

from his own experience, the deprivation was por-

from his own experience, the deprivation was possibly but partial.

Mr. Thos. Gallauder was appointed Interpreter of the Convention for the benefit of the Deaf
Mute gentlemen present.

The meeting then adjourned till 3 P.M.

On reassembling in the afternoon, a paper was
read by Mr. Woodruff of Conn. on the Moral
Education of the Deaf and Dumb, in which was
urged the necessity of devoting much attention to
the proper development of the moral and religious
faculties of the pupil. A long discussion ensued,
in the course of which a number of interesting incidents that had fallen under the personal observation of the gentlemen present were brought fortion of the gentlemen present were brought for-ward in illustration of the benefits derived from this course. Messrs. PERT, BARTLETT, CART, WETMORF, COOKE, MORRIS, TURSER, and others participated in the discussion. The following resolution was then offered by Mr. BARTLETT, and

lution was then offered by Mr. BARTLETT, and adopted:

Reselved That the collection of interesting facts relating to the moral and religious culture of the Deaf and Doubt to correction with their mental seducation tend greatly to promote the great and good cause to white a we are laboring and that it is destrable that the beat-curors of the Occard Bound in our several assistants, should give their attention to the subject, and take note of all the interesting incidents that occur to their notice.

Mr. Galladder read an essay on the proper arrangement of School Rooms, which embodied a number of essential improvements, and entered into the report in detail. The subject excited some ciscussion, and the suggestions made by Mr. G. were generally approved. The Convention soon afterward adjourned to meet again this incorning, at the same place, at 90 clock. All persons interested in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and friends of Education generally are invited to attend. The sessions are to be held twice daily, marining and afterness, during the continuance of the Conand afternoon, during the continuance of the Con-vention. The commencement has been re-narka-bly anapicious, and the result of the deliberations will doubtless be highly gratifying.

CITY ITEMS.

THE LOCO PRIMARY MEETINGS .- These assem blages are not quite over yet, the General Committee having called a new election in the Fif teenth Ward at Radford Jones's, (Vauxball Garden) on Friday, by a vote of 20 to 7. The new election was advocated by Charles O'Conor and opposed by Lorenzo B. Shephord. It appears that but one, a "Union" ticket, was run, electing Mesars. Roosevelt, Robinson and Ross, and that the gentleman last named disputed the legality of his own election for some informality or other.

The General Committee legalized the "Dyck man" ticket in the Fourteenth Ward, which will send to Syracuse Garret Dyckman. The friends of Daniel B. Taylor will hold a Mass Meeting this afternoon in Marion-square, protesting against the action of the General Committee. The following gentlemen have been "recognized" as the Representatives of the Ward at Tammany: Mesers. David Garthwaite, Michael Tuomey and Philip

The Rynders ticket, from the Second Ward, was contested by its opponents for several reasons, but was received finally. The Delegates to the General Committee are Messra. James B. Hethrington, Daniel Mehan and George W. Isaass. The Hynders ticket having been already received from the First Ward, Capt. Isaiab Rynders will go to Syra

Messrs. John Marriner, J. R. Briggs and J. R. Tilley are the Delegates to the General Committee from the Thirteenth Ward.

One of the Inspectors, appointed by the General Committee, (Mr. Wm. Valleau of the Ninth Ward) having certified to the election of the foliowing ticket in the Eighth Ward, it has been recognized

as "regular:"
General Committee-Richard T. Compton, Gershom Coben, Alfred Sa more.
For Convention to numinate a Candidate to attend the Syraces Consention—June error, John D detts, John Sickles,
John S. Phillips, David A. Fowier.
First District—Siephon Husb. ook, Thomas J. Musday,
Jones B. Phillips.
See no District—Joseph A. Divver, Henry Erben, John
Notice.

Therd District-Joel B. Fox, Martin Miller, Thomas y. orth District- David D. Engan, J. M. Caffery, Heary

riffin Forth District-P. Gallagher, A. Dennison, Gilbert Sher-Wood Strak District-A. B. Purdy, Eibert A. Dissie, Joseph W. Freeman Free men Servicia District-Edward Walnwright, G. W. Oxio, Buich Boxart.
Eighth Boxart.
Eighth Dastrict-John Carland, C. C. Russ, John Storens.
Mcsarz. E. Walnwright and A. B. Purdy also

certify to their own election as Ward Inspectors, aithough Wm. Wainwright of the Tenth, and John Y Savage, Jr. of the Fifth, were announced in the Globe as Mr. Valleau's assistants. A great por tion of the Eighth Ward ' Democracy' are indig nant at the recognition of the above ticket a "regular," and will publicly protest against it. As the election was contested, it was not expected that citizens of their own Ward should act as Inspectors, who were directly interested in the result. They are at length beginning to open their eyes at the outrages which have been committed for so long a period by organized bands of rowdies, who attempt to control all nominations from the Ward up to the State and National Convention,

without distinction of party. Throughout the country, we notice, the people are awakening to the importance of the primary elections, as a sure corrective of misrule, and all. important for the regulation of public opinion primary elections in this city have for the most part been mere farces, the greater portion of the party not venturing near them for fear of personal danger. The General Committee will make another at-

THE BOWLING GARRS FOUNTAIN.-This little byou of a fountain, at the bottom of Broadway, is a genuine ornament to the city. It is simple, nest and tasteful in its construction, and as it needs but a small supply of water is kept running day and night, (as all fountains properly should,) to the great refreshment of the dusty thoroughfares around it, The turf surrounding the basin is now entirely overgrown with a thriving crop of grass, and the marble shaft upholding the terraced bowls is already discolored by the action of the water and at mosphere, so that its bright new look has quite disappeared. The Bowling Green, with its elms of abundant foliage, looks like an emerald seal with a fountain device upon it, set in the cobblestone ring of the street. A low hedge of box, or some other close-branching shrub, just buside the iron railing, would make an excellent guard against the dust, and allow the interior to be still further

be autified with plots of choice flowers.

NIGHT-LOUNGERS - The increasing coolness of the season has somewhat thinned the company of longers, who take their nightly case in our public grounds. During the weem July evanings, the Park, the Battery, and frequently the piers, steps of churches and other convenient locality were the costomery resort of numbers of our " floating popu, lation." The benches around the Park Fountain and these fronting the sea-wall of the Battery, were their most favorite roosts, and we have frequently seen them in the former spot, long after midnight lying stretched out and snoring, or swinging on the chains, rilently enjoying the influence of the moonlight and mild air. Many of these persons, so doubt, took their rest in this manner, from motive of economy, if not from abeer necessity; some might have chosen the place as a rendezvous for their companions in crime or dissipation, but very few, we imagine, as a matter of taste alone. In our nightly walk home ward, across the Park, we see but a scanty number at present, and most of those recumbent on the plank couches have their handkerchiefs tied nighteno wise around their heads. In two or three weeks more, when the nights begin to grow nipping and frusty, we shall miss them a'together. During their hibernation they will become invisible, and we shall see no

more of them till next May.

THE JENNY LIND HALL -The immense arches to support the roof of this Hall are all in position -They are constructed of line traber, bolted, and firmly braced, and are designed to span the vast area of the Hall, unsustained by a single column .-The hight of the whole building, from the base ment to the roof-tree, is 110 foot. The entrance kall, fronting on Broadway and Mercer sts. is to be 25 feet wide, 20 feet high, and 200 feet long. The stairways occupy 70 feet, and will be very impos. ing in their general effect. It is designed to have the Hall complete by the first of October. For strength and airy lightness, this edifice will compare with any structure in this country. The view of the immense skeleton, as it now stands, is well

Post Office IMPROVEMENT .- Workmen are now employed in erecting a one story building of brick, in the rear of the Post Office Building, which is intended to be appropriated to the letter depart-ment. The business of the Post Office has increased so much of late, that this addition has been made absolutely necessary. The newspaper department lately received additional room, by the erection of a building on Liberty st. Even with these improvements the increasing business of the Office will soon demand at II further enlargements, and the necessity of removing the office to a more commodious edifice and a more central location, be forced upon those who have charge of it.

PURITANI.-This popular Opera was given last night, for Steffanoni's benefit, to one of the largest musical audiences ever assembled in Castle Gar den. It is estimated that there were 5,000 people present. No end to the enthusiasm of the audience. Verily, we are becoming a musical people after alland we consustain a good Opera.

MULLE. FRANK .- Among the members of the celebrated corps de ballet which is on its way here from Paris, and is hourly expected to arrive, there seus of the Parisian stage. Mdlle. Frank, who is among them, sta ds second to very few, if any, of the younger ballet artists of Europe. It is whispered in musical circles that Maretzek has so cured this party, though the report wants official confirmation. Our opera-going friends, however, will be glad to hear that it is so.

Signora Bosio's BENEFIT.-This estimable indy and delightful vocalist announces her benefit for Friday evening. Her admirers in this City are very numerous and will no doubt eagerly embrace this occasion to demonstrate to her their regard for her talents. She has very judiciously selected the opera of Lucia, for it gives full scope to her partica lar style of singing. Botesini and Arditi will per form again the grand Concert which was received with unbounded applause at the last representation

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-The steamer America brings over Miss Cushman. She played at Liverpool on the 16th inst. and the spirited proprietor of this es-tablishment has engaged her for two nights, commencing on Fri sy, the 30th, subject, of course, to her health permitting her so to do. It is certainly an instance of expedition worthy of record. The bill for this evening is Jenny Lind, Esmeralds, and The Drunkard, Mary Taylor appearing in the two

THE NIAGARA. - This steamship left her dook at lersey City at noon t .- day, t king 6 passengers for Ha ifax, and 53 passengers and \$327,800 in specie for Liverpool. The names of the passengers will be found in another place.

E A HOPEFUL YOUTH - Traddeus Rufus Rathbun was yesterday arrested by officer Crossett of the Lower Police Court, on complaint of Dr. Francis Bacon, who charges that the accused assaulted bim in the Astor House yesterday afternoon. This Rathbon is the individual who, about a year since, attempted to kill his mother at Rathbun's Hotel, by cutting her threat with a razor. He was at the time in a deranged state of mind, caused by excessive dissipation, and was placed at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, where he remained eight months. He was committed by Justice Loth rop in default of \$300 ball.

We are informed toat the body of Mrs. Fay, wife of the Rev. C. H. Fay of this city, has been recovered and recognized. This will prove highly gratifying to the numerous friends of this estima ble lady. It will be recollected that she was last on board the ateamer Bay State on the 18 h of

NUMANCES .- Among our City News on the Third Page will be found the Report of the Committee of the Board of Health on Nuisances. compt to organize next Tuesday. They had a

PRICE TWO CENTS.

which was to have taken place at St. Peter's Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, (which enjoys the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Murphy.) on Sunday evening last, was postponed on account of the violent store

The Water-proof Awaings and Cloths of Mr. Gomerants, 101 Bowery, have a good eputation for firmness and darability, and meet with general favor.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

No. 4 IN Boston.-About 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, Eagle Engine Company No. 4, of Brook lyn, N.Y. accompanied by the Brooklyn Brass Band. arrived at the Depôt of the Old Colony Railroad where they were received by a Committee from Perkins Engine Co No. 16, who excerted them to their quarters at the United States Hotel. The Brooklyn Company have a very neat and appropriate uniform, consisting of a blue shirt, heavy drab wool pants, and regular firemen's cap. They have with them their beautiful engine, manufactured by James Smith, of New-York, with brakes nearly twenty feet in length, "plano tub," air chamber and hose-reel on top, and the whole finished in a most elegant and werkmanlike manner.

After breakfasting, the Brooklyn Company were escorted by the Perkins Company through severa streets to the City Hall, where they were received by His Henorthe Mayor, who made a very bris speech, welcoming them in a cordial manner to the city. Capt. Reeves of No. 4 responded, and con cluded his remarks by introducing Ald. Spinola a Brook'yz, who made a very happy speech, being occasionally interrupted by the outburst of mith from all who were within the sound of his voice. From City Hell, both Companies, by invitation o La Fayette Co No. 18, marched to the quarters o that Company, and partook of a bountiful collation The torch-light procession, last evening, visited nearly every Ward in the city, locluding South

LAW COURTS.

Supreme Court—In Chambers—Before Judge Mitchell—Sidical Warrant—De Lawrey, Isslin and Clark ve Su, dam, Suye & Co—This is a proceeding to beat the validity of transactions of #8 \$ 4.00 in relation to shipments of floor made by Mr. J. E. Body a broker, on his own accourt, but in reality, it is said, belonging to \$8.8 \$ 4.00 and accounty but in reality, it is and, belonging to \$8.8 \$ 4.00 and accounty had been been employed; that the shipments of floor sp. km of by Mr. Indey organized three or four weeks before they suspended payment; and that the mensy obtained by plent, though Mr. Body, for advances on said ably actual of floor, were applied in good faith to the payment of their debts. The amount is charged to have been \$100,000 worth \$2.00 hold being shipped on 18th August; this latter, the answer states was but 6000 being acceptances on two draft, which have been prove and and sail commenced upon them. The firm is high is composed of Francia P Sago 8 Saudam, Jr and same is Soydam, asinging a large amount to be due blin. The principal chipte of the trees in proceeding is to be the wallding or the saignment as a man of responsibility or specially employed. Ac Messre S. B. H. Judah and John Van Buren appear for complainant and Messre. Sowdolo, Laroque and O'Conor oppose.

U. S. Manshall's Orrice—Charge of andeavoring to SUPREME COURT-In Chambers-Before

U. S. Massiat/s Orrice.—Charge of andeavoring to make a revolt.—Two seamen of the bark Joma were at rested on the above charge while at sea is June last, and on occarons previously. They were committed for examination.

The Emperors of Russia.

The Emperors of Russia.

To the Editor of The Tribues:

Being accustomed to raily on the accuracy of statements contained in your paper, I could acceed by permit myself to question that in regard to the limit of the reign of the Casrs. A popular balled in the existence of such a rate is very prevaient, but I presume any written record of its enactment would be as difficult to find as would be any articlence of its enforcement. To prove the want of foundation for the common error, I subjoin a list of Sovereigns, with the date of their accession, for the last four centuries:

Bovereigns, with the least four centuries:

1461—John III.

1564—Basil V.

1554—John IV.

1564—Theodore I.

1568—Bovise

1605—Treedore II.

1605—Chovisky.

1015—Mi bael.

1645—Alexis

1882—Feter the Great.
1725—Gathe los I. and Peter II.
1736—Anne.
1746—John V.
1741—Elizabeth.
1762—Peter III.
1763—Catherine II.
1763—Gatherine II.
1763—Span I.
1764—Rexander.
1825—Nicholas.

645—Alexia 676—Theodore III. 1826—Theodore III. 1825—Nicholas.

The reign of John III. lastes 43 years; of John IV. 50 years; Michael 32 years; Alexis 31 years. Peter the Great 43 years; Catharine II. 34 years. The record furnishes no reason to induce a supposition that any term is prescribed, and one can scarcely imagine the benefit any particular family could derive from a restriction of the time, unless a change of dynasty should also be provided for.

Very respectfully, yours,

Non-Harm, Aug. 7, 1869.

The above communication refers to a short arti-

The above communication refers to a short artile published in The Tribune some time sin cidentally without the initial of the respected correspondent who furnished it. Is contained a statement, which has for some time been current to Germany, whence it has now and then made its way into various journals of other countries, to the effect that the Russian Emperors are not allowed to reign more than twenty live years; the reply of P has been kept thus long in order that we might get at the origin and value of that statement.

The story as we first saw it, some years since in German writer, was that after twenty five years rule the Czar had the right to dispense entirely with the Senate or Council by which he is aided in the Government and reign absolutely alone and without advice, and that in order to avoid this perfect autocracy the nobles were in the habit o making away with the Czar if he did not resign before the fated period was accomplished. This was represented not as contained in any written law, but as an ancient usage and tradition among the Russians. How far it agrees with facts of his tory the figures of P. show quite plainly; but more than this we are now able to declare on the bes authority that there is no tradition of the sort among the Russians. The whole thing is a fletion, and only imposed on our correspondent as it has done on other good w iters before him -[Ed. Teib

Society of Public Health. Ma. GREELEY: I ask a small space in The Tribune, to call the attention of its readers to the no tice of the first public meeting of this Society, next

Monday evening, at Hope Chapel.

The readers of The Tribune are prepared to take an interest in this work. The weekly and menthly reports of mortality so carefully prepared for its columns, have shown them to what a fearful extent buman life is sacrificed by the various causes of disease. Last year, with the aid of the cholers, the interments "eached 23,000, and of this number more than half were children. This year the aggregate mortality will not probably exceed 18,000, but the proportion of deaths in childhood

18,000, but the proportion of deaths in childhood will be greater. Of the 23,000 who died last year, only 224 died of old ago—that is, less than one in a hundred died a natural death.

If we su pose that death occurs in one case in ten of sickness, we have 180,000 cases of sickness ayear. Who can count the coat of this sickness and mortality? It costs us millions, in money and isbor; with anniety, fatigue, distress, pair and misery incalculable. I carnestly desire to do something to lessen this frightful burden of disease and suffering, and to diminish this sacrifice of haman life. I ask the aid and co operation of every friend of humanity, in this work. It seems to me one of the holiest in which any man can engage. The Health Reform, well considered, is at the base of all the reforms needed in the perfect organization of society.

be alth and longevity be made the rule of human life, instead of being as now the rune exception? It seems blasphemy to deals: it The laws of health are simple and easily understood—the causes of cleaner are for the most purt well known and easily avoided. The whole authoricant emplated by the Society of Public Health is mased upon the belief that "Disease and Premature Doub are, in most cases, the results of against Violations of the laws of health, by individuals and communities." The remedy for ignorance is an aleedge, as the remedy for ignorance is an aleedge, as the remedy for ignorance is an aleedge, as the remedy for darkness is light. All that is required in the interest of health, and the people with the conditions of health. I cannot exaginerate the importance of these objects. They are literally matters of life and death. On Monday evening I shall endeaver to present clearly the plane and objects of this Society, and I hope to see at that meeting all who are willing to an ange in a work of unmistakeable philanthropy. It is a work in which every homan being is interested; but it belongs especially to those who have influence, means, and the will to use them. All such are cordially invited.

The NICHOLLS M.D. Secretary.

such are cordially invited.
T L NICHOLS M D. Secretary

Another Chapter of Rodtan Wrong.

A deparation of the Menonthies wibe of Indians passed through this city yeaterlay on their way to Washington. The company consist of nine men, Oshkosh, the principal chief of the tribe, being at their head. Mr. Bruce, one of the sub-agents, and a clergymun laboring with the Indians, accompanied them. The object of their visit to the seat of Government is to precure a new grant of land. Their present location is represented to be wholly insufficient for their wants, and they are a good deal troubled by their near neighbors, the Wiane-baseots.

deal troubled by their near neighbors, the Wiane-bagoes.

Since writing the above we have learned some additional particulars is regard to the condition and purposes of these Indians, which impacts increasing interest to their case. They are poor and have been compelled to borrow measy with which to visit Washington. Captain Bultos, of the U.S. steamer Michigan, finding them at Green Bay awaiting a pashenger boat, kindly took them on board the Michigan and brought them to Markinso, to enable them to presecute their journay at as little expense as possible. These indians have been induced to sell their lands on the Wisconsin to the Government, and to migrate in the Fall to lands assigned them in Munesots. The character of this country, they say, was represented as being very destrable for their consists and wolfare—auch as good fashing and hunting—as well as good land for agricultural purposes.

Trusting on the representations made them as to

very desirable for treit confert and welfare—auch as good fabing and hunting—as well as good land for agricultural purposes.

Trusting on the representations made them as to the elegibility of the lands in Minnesota, a treaty was concluded which provides for their removal this fall. It seems, however, that subsequent to the ratification of this treaty they sent an exploring party to visit the 'ancluding question, and they are highly dissatisfied with the result. They report that they were unable to discover game of any description, and the country as nothing but a poplar swamp, situated between two other powerful tribes of heattile Indians, the Shoux and Winnebagoes. They say if they are forced to move, their amali tribe, numbering to the whole but about 2,500 souls, will be exterminated, either by the overwhelming numbers of their enemies or by the want of food. These Indians have but little idea of cultivating the soil and live principally by houring and fishing. Indeed they appear the most helplers creatures that can be imagined, and if their statements are to be relied upon, they have been hardly used. They hope to avail themselves by this mission of a tract of country, somewhere on the borders of Lake Superior, where they believe they will be undisturbed by the white man.

Coosas I teme.
Onto.—Chilicothe, Springfield, Ohio City, Portemouth, Newark, Hillsboro, Logan and Manmee City had together in 1849, 14,219 inhabitants; in 1850 they have 30,023. It is thought that the ratio of increase in Ohio will prove the same as from 1830 to 1840, namely, 52 per cent.

Massachussits.—Northampton bas 5,303 inhabitants; 1035 of foreign hitch.

Massachusetts.—Northampton bar 5,309 inhabitants, 1,035 of foreign birth.

New York.—Columbia County.—Chatham, 1850, 3,840; 1845, 3,870—horease 270. Claverack, 1850, 3,213; 1845, 2,934—locrosse 279. Stockport, 1850, 1655; 1845, 1,665—decrease 10.

Generice County.—Batavis, 1850, 4,464; 1845, 4,384—increase 80. Pembroko, 1850, 2,279; 1845, 3,140—increase 138.

Cinion County.—Plattaburgh, 1850, 5,500; 1845, 6,095, including the town of Schuyler's Falls, which contains 2,005. Increase in Plattaburgh estimated at about 1,500.

Omego County.—Oswego, 1850, 18,103; 1943.

Oscego County - Oswego, 1850, 18,102; 1845, 6.818-increase 5,381.

SUMMER RETREATS.

Pirat Night in the Woods-Adirondae from Works-Incidents by the Way-Long Lake - Arrival at Haqueste Lake, Correspondence of The Tribune.

Requests Lake, Saundar, August 3

My companion C - is a western hunter, where dry, humorous research are a desideratum to the woods. He called his in the woods.

n the woods He called his lank and superanouated nag, with tangled mane, and osseous projections making all sorts of angles, " Senta Anua." and the way he urged the animal over the bare 'corduroy' as night deepened around us, would cure a dyspeptic of the worst type in a week. The hour after dark, through an unbroken frowning wil derness, before we resched the single oabin upon a distant highland, whose light alternately gleamed but the echo of our footsteps on the grey loge, and no illumination upon our path but the twinkle of a few stars in the belt of b ue overhead. At length the bark of a watch dog revived our courage, and is a few moments we "reified up" before the humble habitation of a genuine Vermonter, whose cleaning was never more welcome to man. Last season h was burnt out by that hurricane of flame which swept nearly the entire forest of this wild territory, consuming the scattered dwellings like tlader in furnace. Sometimes the cry of an animal girdled by the fire, would ring upon the stillness of midby the fire, would ring upon the stillness of mid-night from the embrace of the resistless element. A backwoodsman and his wife on the Boress, fled to the river while their dwelling was burning, and covered with biankets drenched them with water, one helping the other, till the scattling simous had passed; which went roaring through the valleys, and creating the mountains as if each ware a glow-ing crater. Said "mine host," "it was an awful time in the woods; my grain and every thing else time in the woods; my grain and every thing class was burnt to ashes—the but was built upon the rules of all I had but the blackened soil and scorched trees."

Extering his rude domicil, we found a small content of the burner, the form the burner of the

Entering his rade domical, we house a small com-pany just from the brow of Tahawas, alias Mt. Marcy, principally young students from Cambridge with their Professor, Gayot. This gentleman mae, scientific observations and placed baromsters at different points. His measurement of Tahawas, the highest summit in the state, differed but listle from Prof Benedict's, and was if I recollect exc.

the highest summit in the state, differed but little from Frof Benedict's, and was if I recellect engretity, at 024 5, 450 feet.

While we were discussing his adventures a sudden and hurried rap was heard at the door, and in another instant a son of Erin, with supple whiskers and black bushy hair lying in knote and factatio shapes, while the perspiration ran in rivulets from his mild face, asked if he might "stay about there" that night. He was on his way to the "from Works" to find employment, and sourced to the woods had traveled several miles in the savage solitude, expecting at every step to find a hoase, and fancy ing that hongry paothers were crousing in the thickets which proched his active extramities. After he took breath and lit his pipe, I remarked to him, "it is rather lonesome traveling alone in the woods at night," "Yes, by goeh! it is," he replied, with an emphasis toat had meaning. I added, "You did not stop much by the way I reckon?" "Ah! I did not stop at all, you may be sure," was his carnest answer. The fact is, had wished himself a dozen times on some bog in neative Ireland, or anywhere in sight of civilized men.

men. At day dawn we were off for Long Lake 30 miles

Near the "Lower Works," we found John misery incalculable. I carneatly desire to do something to leasen this frightful burden of disease and suffering, and to diminish this sacrifice of human life. I ask the aid and co operation of every friend of humanity, in this work. It seems to me the disease is which any man can engage. The Health Reform, well considered, is at the parties of all the reforms needed in the purfect organization of society.

But can this reform be accomplished? Can be represented again to be our guide in the re-